(XXXIVth Year.) THE (No. 1687.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, May 7, 1779.

An act of the General Aſſembly of Maryland, paſſed March ſeſſion, 1779, entitled, *An ACT for the eſtabliſhment of ſelect Veſtries.*

WHEREAS it is thought expedient and neceſſary, that ſelect veſtries be choſen in every pariſh within this ſtate, for the preſervation of the churches, and for the taking care of glebe-lands, and for other purpoſes, tending to the happineſs and welfare of the ſtate:

Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland, That there be ſelect veſtries in each pariſh of this ſtate, and that the ſeveral veſtrymen of the ſeveral pariſhes within this ſtate, that hereafter ſhall be choſen, be ſuch ſelect veſtry, of which veſtry the number ſhall always be ſeven, except upon death, reſignation, or other diſcharge, of any of them, according to the proviſion herein made for that purpoſe; and in ſuch caſe of death or reſignation, or other legal diſcharge from ſerving, the remaining part of ſuch veſtries ſhall, with all convenient ſpeed, ſummon and appoint a general meeting of all the inhabitants of the ſaid pariſh, entitled to vote for delegates of aſſembly, and contributing to the charges of the ſaid pariſh, who ſhall, by majority of voices, elect and chuſe one or more ſober and diſcreet perſon or perſons of each reſpective pariſh, to ſupply ſuch vacancies, and ſuch perſon or perſons, ſo elected and choſen, ſhall take and ſubſcribe the oath to the government required by the act of general aſſembly, entitled, An act for the [illegible] ſecurity of the government, and alſo take the following oath, viz. "I, A. B. do ſolemnly ſwear and declare, that I will juſtly and truly execute the office or truſt of veſtryman of pariſh, according to my beſt ſkill and knowledge, without prejudice, favour, or affection;" which ſaid oaths, at the election of a new veſtry, are to be adminiſtered by any juſtice of the peace of the county, city, or place, where ſuch veſtry is, who is hereby required and empowered to adminiſter the ſame, and upon elections afterwards, either by a juſtice of peace as aforeſaid, or [illegible] veſtryman, who is hereby likewiſe required and empowered to adminiſter the ſame, and each perſon ſo [illegible], choſen, and qualified, ſhall be, and not before, [illegible] and taken as one of the veſtry, to all intents [illegible].

[illegible], That the firſt election for veſtrymen [illegible] on the firſt Monday in June next, in each pariſh [illegible] to vote as aforeſaid, who [illegible] repair to their reſpective pariſh-churches for that [illegible].

[illegible] further enacted, That two veſtrymen ſhall be [illegible] choſen thereafter, in the room of two of the [illegible] who ſhall be left out by ballot, unleſs re-choſen with their own conſent and agreement, to which [illegible] all the inhabitants of every pariſh, being entitled to vote as aforeſaid, and contributing to the charges [illegible], or ſuch of them as ſhall attend, ſhall repair to [illegible] reſpective pariſh churches every Eaſter Monday, [illegible] there, [illegible] free choice, make the election aforeſaid, [illegible] veſtrymen, thus elected, ſhall make the [illegible] themſelves in manner and form aforeſaid.

[illegible] keeping a fair regiſter of all ſuch veſtries [illegible], and for regiſtering of all births, marriages, [illegible] burials in each reſpective pariſh,

[illegible], That each veſtry ſhall and is hereby [illegible] a fit perſon for a regiſter, who ſhall [illegible] keep a true and fair regiſtry of the ſeveral [illegible] ſuch veſtry, from time to time, in exe[illegible] authority, and making juſt and [illegible]; which perſon, ſo to be appointed [illegible] regiſtry, ſhall take and ſubſcribe the [illegible] government required by law as aforeſaid, [illegible] of office, to be adminiſtered by any [illegible] veſtrymen aforeſaid, which oath any ſuch [illegible] hereby empowered to adminiſter accord[illegible] and faithful executing his ſaid office, [illegible] admitted into the ſaid office, and ſhall [illegible] of all veſtry proceedings, and of all [illegible], and burials, (negroes and mulattoes [illegible]) to ſay, the chriſtian and ſirname, with [illegible] and year, of every ſuch birth, mar[illegible] where the ſame ſhall be made known [illegible] to be recorded, under the [illegible] pounds currency, to be forfeited by [illegible] neglecting to enter it, having [illegible] for the ſame. And ſuch regiſter ſhall [illegible] of all former pariſh regiſters, and is [illegible] to ſhew any perſon or perſons, reaſonable [illegible] any ſuch regiſter, or give a certificate of [illegible] births, marriages, or burials, that ſhall be reaſonably required of him, and ſhall have for his fees from [illegible] perſon two ſhillings and ſix-pence for any ſearch, [illegible] ſhillings and ſix-pence for any copy or certificate [illegible], and no more; which ſaid certificate [illegible] under the hands of ſuch regiſter, ſhall be received as evidence in all courts of juſtice within this ſtate.

And, For the preventing of delays and other inconveniences [illegible] might happen, if there was a neceſſity [illegible] attendance and preſence of all the ſaid veſtrymen, [illegible] to prevent the doing of any thing [illegible] purpoſe by a ſmall number of them: [illegible], That the firſt Monday in every month [illegible] hereby fixed and aſcertained for holding [illegible] at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, in the uſual [illegible] for that purpoſe, without any notice or warning [illegible] and place, or any [illegible] notice, the major part of the veſtrymen preſent (ſo as ſuch majority be not under the number of three perſons) ſhall be eſteemed a veſtry, and ſhall have full power to order, direct, and act, as a veſtry, in all things by this act appointed to be done.

And, That the regiſter of each pariſh may be enabled to perform the charge hereby required of him,

Be it enacted, That the veſtries of the reſpective pariſhes ſhall provide good and ſubſtantial writing books, well bound, ſufficient for regiſtering ſuch proceedings in, according to the directions aforeſaid, under the penalty of ten pounds currency: And, that there may be no neglect in the veſtries, or thoſe employed under them, in the lawful and conſcientious performance of their ſeveral charges and authorities repoſed in them, no veſtryman being perſonally ſummoned ſhall, without a lawful or reaſonable excuſe, abſent himſelf, under penalty of ſuch fine as the reſidue of the ſaid veſtry meeting ſhall lay upon him, ſo as the ſame never exceed three pounds currency; and upon default or neglect of the principal veſtryman to ſummon a veſtry when there is need for one, any other three of the veſtry, or if there ſhall happen by any accident to be but two of the ſaid veſtry, beſides the principal veſtryman, reſiding in the ſaid pariſh, ſuch three or two ſhall have power and authority to ſummon and appoint a veſtry to be holden, and all ſuch omiſſions and neglects to be noted in the veſtry's regiſter of proceedings.

And be it enacted, That the ſeveral and reſpective veſtries are hereby further enjoined, with all convenient ſpeed, and within ſix months at furtheſt, to procure a fair table of marriages, according to the late act of general aſſembly, to be tranſcribed, and the ſame ſet up in their reſpective churches, and the ſame keep continually in their ſaid churches, under the penalty of ten pounds for the firſt neglect, and alſo ten pounds for every neglect thereafter.

And be it enacted, That the ſeveral veſtries, together with ſuch other of the inhabitants qualified as aforeſaid, as ſhall think proper to attend, once every year on Eaſter Monday meet at their reſpective pariſh churches, and there make choice of two ſober and diſcreet perſons of their pariſhes, and reſiding therein, to be churchwardens for that year.

And be it enacted, That the firſt choice of churchwardens ſhall be on the firſt Monday in June next, by the inhabitants of each pariſh qualified as aforeſaid; which churchwardens, ſo choſen, ſhall take and ſubſcribe the oath to the government required by law as aforeſaid, and alſo take the following oath, to be adminiſtered unto him by the veſtry, to whom power is hereby given to adminiſter the ſame accordingly, "[illegible] well and faithfully to execute that office for the enſuing year, according to the beſt of his ſkill and power, and until he ſhall be thereof duly diſcharged." And every ſuch perſon, ſo choſen churchwarden, that ſhall wilfully refuſe to ſerve in the ſaid office and take the oaths aforeſaid, ſhall be fined ten pounds currency.

And be it enacted, That all fines and penalties by this act impoſed, ſhall be applied, one half to the uſe of the pariſh, the other half to the uſe of the informer, and when no informer, then the whole to be applied to the uſe of the pariſh.

And be it further enacted, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall be choſen and elected a veſtryman in any pariſh of this ſtate, and being ſo choſen or elected, ſhall (after convenient notice thereof to him or them given by the regiſter of the reſpective pariſh or pariſhes, where he or they ſhall be choſen and elected as aforeſaid) refuſe or neglect to repair to, and be preſent at, the next meeting of ſuch veſtry or veſtries, and there qualify him or themſelves as ſuch veſtryman or veſtrymen, without a reaſonable excuſe, after ſuch notice given to them as aforeſaid, and notice of ſuch meeting to be given to him or them by the ſaid regiſter, who is hereby directed and required to give ſuch notice, under the penalty and forfeiture of ten pounds currency, that then every veſtryman, ſo refuſing or neglecting as aforeſaid, ſhall forfeit and pay twenty pounds currency.

And it is hereby further enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful to and for [illegible] veſtry or veſtries, and they are hereby empowered and directed, to proceed to the choice and election of ſome other perſon or perſons, to be veſtryman or veſtrymen, in the place or ſtead of ſuch perſon or perſons ſo choſen veſtryman or veſtrymen, and refuſing or neglecting as aforeſaid; and the former choice of ſuch perſon or perſons as veſtryman or veſtrymen, refuſing or neglecting, ſhall be void and of no effect.

Provided always, That the power and authority by this preſent act given to the veſtry or veſtries, for the election of a veſtryman or veſtrymen, churchwarden or churchwardens, and the fines and penalties by this act impoſed on the veſtryman or veſtrymen, regiſter or regiſters, churchwarden or churchwardens, refuſing or neglecting the office and duty required of them by this act, ſhall not be conſtrued or underſtood to make any perſon or perſons liable to ſuch choice or penalties, who ſhall not be publicly known to be of the profeſſion in religion known by the name of the Church of England, any thing in this act contained to the contrary thereof in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

And be it enacted, That the ſelect veſtries ſo to be choſen, and their ſucceſſors, ſhall, as truſtees of the pariſh, be veſted with an eſtate in fee in all the glebe-lands, as alſo in all churches and chapels, and the lands thereunto belonging, [illegible] the property of the people profeſſing the religion of the Church of England, and alſo as truſtees aforeſaid ſhall have full property in all books, plate, and other ornaments, belonging to ſaid churches and chapels, or any of them.

And be it enacted, That the ſaid veſtrymen, or the major part of them, ſhall have full power and authority to employ a miniſter or reader of the Church of England, to officiate in their reſpective churches [illegible] for ſuch time as may be agreed upon; and may take in ſubſcriptions from all [illegible] to contribute towards the ſupport of [illegible] miniſter or reader, and alſo for the ſupport of a [illegible] ſuch miniſter, and [illegible] a ſalary not exceeding thirty pounds to the regiſter [illegible] ſuch veſtries.

And be it enacted, That the poſſeſſion and free uſe of all glebe-lands ſhall belong to the miniſter of each pariſh, from the time of his having agreed with the ſelect veſtry as aforeſaid, for and during the time he ſhall continue to officiate therein as miniſter of the pariſh; and he ſhall be entitled to all the profits thereof during the time aforeſaid, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

CHARLESTOWN, *South-Carolina, March* 17.

ON Thurſday laſt, at a court of ſpecial ſeſſions, held for that purpoſe, came on the trials of William Tweed, Andrew Groundwater, and John Duer, taken on the firſt inſtant, attempting to join the inveterate enemies of the United States of America at Savannah in Georgia. Theſe being, from the lenity of this government, the firſt trials of the kind had in Charleſtown, the court was remarkably crowded, and the criminals had every indulgence that could be granted; but it appeared ſo clearly, that Tweed was charged with a letter to col. Innes and col. Campbell, from a Britiſh officer, (a priſoner of war here) of the moſt malignant tendency; and that Groundwater's purpoſe was to take the benefit of the proclamation, which conditions pardon on taking up arms; the jury at eight o'clock at night, after having been a ſhort time out, found them both guilty; but Duer was acquitted, it appearing that he had been ordered to depart the ſtate, and thereby was induced to accept Tweed's offer to carry him to Georgia. On Monday the unhappy convicts received ſentence of death, and this day they were executed purſuant to that ſentence; Groundwater declaring, to his laſt hour, that his ſentence was juſt, but he owed his untimely end to his companion.

March 24. It is remarkable, that in the account publiſhed in Georgia, by authority, of the taking of Savannah, after the number of priſoners is particularly mentioned, it is added, that "eighty-three rebels were found dead upon the common"—not a *ſyllable* of any wounded! A gentleman, lately eſcaped from Georgia, gives as the reaſon, that Sir James Baird's light infantry, in tenderneſs to the wounded, diſpatched them all with eight or ten ſtabs of the bayonet, except col. Walton, who happened to fall into the hands of a gentleman that had not renounced humanity.

Col. Campbell, in his letter to Sir Henry Clinton, dated Savannah the 19th of January, mentions the ſame number of dead found on the field, but adds eleven wounded—a very uncommon proportion indeed in the uſual way of military rencounters!—but the colonel ſays, Sir James, "with his uſual gallantry, terminated the fate of the day with brilliant ſucceſs."

The whole force, in armed men, that were in or near Savannah, to oppoſe col. Campbell with 3000 regular troops, when he landed and took poſſeſſion thereof, we are aſſured, did not exceed 600 men, including thoſe of col. Huger and col. Thomſon's regiments, and of col. Roberts's artillery ſent from this ſtate.

It is affirmed as a fact, that the plan of operations for the Britiſh troops in America this year, is to kill, burn and deſtroy every thing they are ſuffered to come nigh, along the ſea coaſts, and if poſſible to render defenceleſs every port on the continent.

The face of our affairs ſeems to be changing with the opening ſpring, and to flatter us with propitious events. The militia now flock to the camp in the interior country with alacrity, and expreſs the moſt earneſt deſire for an early and active campaign: his excellency our governor arrived there laſt Thurſday, in perfect health; he is accompanied by major Pierce Butler, who, notwithſtanding his indifferent ſtate of health, has taken upon him the laborious duty of adjutant-general. The army on the frontiers, under the command of brigadier-general Williamſon, daily encreaſes in force; and the continental troops, under the immediate command of major-general Lincoln, have within theſe few days made a movement, in conſequence of the enemy in Georgia, under brigadier-general Prevoſt, again attempting to advance into the country. All our armies are plentifully ſupplied, in good health, and high ſpirits; and it is to be hoped, that the abominable practice of monopolizers, extortioners, and ſome of the modern ſpeculators, will ſoon meet with ſuch a check as may moſt effectually baffle the inſidious projects of our ſecret enemies, and relieve the people who are moſt aggrieved thereby.

April 2. The Britiſh forces in Georgia having advanced higher up the country, has occaſioned gen. Lincoln, with the main body of our army, to make a movement.

Gen. Williamſon's army is now conſiderably augmented; a detachment from it, conſiſting of ſix hundred horſe, under the command of cols. Hammond and Pickins, have, within theſe few days, croſſed Savannah river, and were in Georgia when the laſt advices came away.

BOSTON, *April* 15.

Extract of a letter from Corke, dated Nov. [illegible] 1778.

"The impreſſion which the news of [illegible] Dominica made upon the people of Great-Britain, is as ſtrong as you can well imagine. This [illegible] of our enemies, ſpread a conſternation through the three kingdoms. London, which takes the lead in political ſentiments, has given on this occaſion [illegible] lively marks of [illegible]

to the people of England. The miniſtry and parliament, and all concerned with the preſent adminiſtration of affairs, are loaded with the bittereſt reproaches. The cry of the people now is for a new parliament; a parliament which, inſtead of waſting their time in fruitleſs ſpeculations and debates, ſhall attend to the moſt important buſineſs, and ſhall ſteadily exert themſelves to diſpel the clouds that threaten even the deſtruction of the nation. It is ſaid the king begins to lend a favourable ear to this cry, and has given orders to take ſuch ſteps as tend to the creation of a new parliament. According to the orders the lord lieutenant of this kingdom has received, all the regiments of Ireland are to be augmented to a thouſand men each; three or four of which are to be ſent to Jerſey, and to embark from thence for the Weſt Indies. The lord lieutenant will hardly be able to fulfil theſe orders. Our ſalvation is by no means favourable [illegible] new levies. Diſcontents and miſery continually [illegible] from various cauſes; and our people are apt to [illegible] murmurs to ſedition. Lord Howe, it is ſaid, is to command in the channel, and never did the nobility of the three kingdoms diſcover a greater ardour to acquire a knowledge of marine affairs. Above two hundred ſons of the firſt families have entered on board the fleet this year, in quality of volunteers.

"According to the moſt accurate accounts, the forces France has on foot are ſuperior to ours, even including the militia, in the proportion of three to one. The marine of France, united to that of Spain, is alſo ſuperior to ours, in the proportion of one and a half to one. This obſervation is not ſo agreeable as it is juſt."

Friday laſt a brave ſea captain at Salem (William Gray) hearing a privateer from New-York was on the coaſt not far from that harbour, offered to ſtep on board an armed ſchooner (the Rœbuck) that lay here, and attempt to bring her in, provided he could get a crew. A ſufficient number of bold fellows immediately entered the ſchooner with him. They went out, and running cloſe up to the privateer, ſoon carried her and brought her into Salem. She was a ſloop of eight carriage guns beſides ſwivels, and ſixty men, called the Caſtor, which made no reſiſtance. She came from New-York, with a number of other privateers, to cruize upon our coaſts and to intercept our ſupplies; encouraged perhaps by the late ſucceſs of a cruizer from the ſame place, which took ſeveral valuable veſſels within, or on the borders of this bay. The public pays deſerved honour to the alertneſs of the Salem captain and crew, and would gladly pay the ſame honours on a ſimilar occaſion to the continental frigates.

HARTFORD, *April* 13.

A few days ſince general Clinton returned to New-York, accompanied by a ſmall guard. It is ſaid the Britiſh troops on Long-Iſland, are commanded by general Vaughan.

NEW-YORK, *April* 27.

Private letters, brought by the laſt packet, mention the trial and honourable acquittal of admiral Keppel, and of his being re-inſtated in the command of the grand fleet which was fitting out with all expedition to act againſt the marine of France: troops and a number of capital ſhips of war were preparing to be ſent off to the Eaſt-Indies, from which quarter important intelligence is ſoon expected. Succours are alſo embarking for the Britiſh forts on the African coaſt. A moſt reſpectable augmentation will be ſpeedily ſent to the army acting under the command of gen. Grant, in the Weſt-Indies; but what all ranks of men in the nation ſeem to have moſt at heart is, to enable his excellency Sir Henry Clinton to act deciſively againſt the rebels the enſuing campaign: the firſt diviſion of Britiſh troops deſtined for this continent, conſiſting of fifteen regiments, under convoy of a formidable ſquadron of men of war, were expected to ſail ſoon after the departure of the laſt packet.

TRENTON, *April* 28.

Extract of a letter from Albany, April 17, 1779.

"From the weſtward we have certain accounts, that on Sunday laſt, the 11th inſtant, twelve Indians and two tories came near Sir William Johnſton's old houſe, and took four priſoners, one of whom however luckily made his eſcape, and ſays their intention was to take two or more principal inhabitants to gain intelligence, but they miſſed their aim. We hear they have killed two people on their return, who endeavoured to eſcape their ſavage hands."

We hear the commiſſioners, who lately met at Amboy to agree upon a cartel for a general exchange of priſoners, have broke up without ſettling it.

On Saturday the 17th inſtant, two of the militia of Bergen county, who in conjunction with ſeveral others had been out as a reconnoitring party, ſuſpecting from the conducct of a boy they ſaw running in great haſte towards a houſe on the bank of Hudſon's river, about a mile above Wiehawk, that ſome of the infamous gang of robbers that have for ſome time infeſted this county and the neighbouring parts of the ſtate of New-York, were concealed there, advanced as faſt as poſſible to the houſe; one of them entered immediately and diſcovered five or ſix in the houſe, ſeveral of whom had arms, and with admirable preſence of mind calling aloud to his companion as if a large party had accompanied him, diſcharged his muſket and killed the chief of the gang on the ſpot. Retiring to load his piece, the reſt of the villains took to their heels, but were fired upon by him and his companion, by which one of them was ſuppoſed to be wounded.

On Sunday night the 28th ult. a party of about thirty men, belonging to lieut. col. Van Buſkirk's corps of tories and embodied refugees, ſtationed at Hoebuck, in the county of Bergen, who came out as far as Cloſter, for the purpoſe of ſtealing horſes and of robbing the inhabitants, were attacked and put to flight by nine of the militia, commanded by lieut. J. Huyler, leaving their plunder behind them, and one of their officers, the noted Peter Myer, enſign in capt. David Peak's company, dead on the field. Another of their officers was wounded in the arm, and the infamous Weart Banta, ſo notoriouſly known for his complicated villainies, thefts and robberies, was ſhot through the knee, and it is ſuppoſed will, by the amputation of a limb, be diſabled from kidnapping and plundering the loyal ſubjects of this ſtate in future.

Tueſday laſt twenty-eight ſail of ſquare-rigged Britiſh veſſels put to ſea from Sandy-Hook.

We are told that the price of wheat, from the preſent proſpect of very fine crops the enſuing ſeaſon, has fallen ſix dollars per buſhel; and we have no doubt this circumſtance will operate forcibly with [illegible] to importations from abroad, as the French, Dutch, and other nations, will be the more readily induced to come to our markets when they find the produce of the country falling ſo conſiderably.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 30.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of rank in South-Carolina, dated Charleſtown, April 5, 1779.

"The camp formed by his excellency governor Rutledge encreaſes. Col. Hammond marched with a detachment a few days ago towards Fulſom's fort, at Ogechee in Georgia, in order to attack a large party of diſaffected Indians, Creeks and Cherokees, under the command of Tate, Cameron, and other white barbarians. Theſe having received intelligence of col. Hammond's approach, burnt and abandoned the fort the 28th of March; many of them fled towards the Indian country, and about ſeventy of them attempted to join the Britiſh troops at Savannah, but col. Hammond came up with and routed them, killed eight Indians and took three priſoners, killed two white barbarians and took three of them priſoners: Of the Indians ſlain, two were principal men of the Creek nation; one of the priſoners is the ſon of Miſtizego, otherwiſe called the Big Fellow. Col. Hammond ſuſtained no loſs, except lieut. Roſs wounded.

"Our friends of the Creek nation wiſhed we would give theſe fellows a drubbing; I hope this will have a good effect.

"Yeſterday our ſtate veſſels brought in four prizes, two brigs with rum for the enemy at Georgia, a New-Providence ſloop intended for the ſame place, and a privateer ſloop of twelve guns."

May 1. On Monday laſt, the 26th inſt. about break of day, a detachment of Britiſh, conſiſting of ſeven hundred men, were diſcovered by a ſcouting party of col. Ford's, coming up the North river, about half a mile below Red Bank, who immediately gave the alarm. The enemy directly landed four hundred men at Painter's Point, and about forty of them marched up to Shrewſbury; the remainder went about half a mile to the weſtward, and came out about Wm. Wardill's place, with a view to cut off the retreat of near three hundred of our people poſted on that ſtation. Col. Ford's party (uncertain of the enemies force) retreated, and got about four hundred yards ahead of them; the enemy purſued them to the Falls, firing all the way, but could not overtake them. They then ſet fire to high ſheriff Van Breenk's houſe, and a ſmall houſe, the property of and adjoining to col. Hendrickſon's dwelling houſe, which were burnt to the ground. They alſo fired the houſes of capt. Richard M'Knight and John Little, Eſq; but they were extinguiſhed by the activity of the inhabitants, before they had ſuffered much damage. The enemy then returned to Shrewſbury, plundering all the way to col. Breeze's, whom they robbed of all his money and moſt of his plate, and at juſtice Holmes's where they plundered and deſtroyed every thing they could lay their hands upon; and then retreated to their boats, a few militia firing on them. They then went to Middleton, and joined three hundred who had croſſed over there, when the four hundred marched to Shrewſbury, and ſtaid till evening, burning a houſe and barn, and plundering ſome of the inhabitants. Col. Holmes had by this time aſſembled one hundred and forty of the militia, who drove them to their boats near the gut dividing the Highlands from Sandy-Hook. One of the enemy was killed, and another taken priſoner. The enemy carried off with them juſtice Covenhoven and ſon, likewiſe ſeveral others. They got on by ſunſet, and returned to New-York, taking away ſome cattle and horſes.

TREASURY OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, *April* 3, 1779.

ORDERED, That all perſons who have been entruſted with public money before the 25th day of March laſt, (and who are not accountable to the auditors of the army, or the commiſſioners of accounts at Albany) immediately tranſmit their accounts to the auditor-general for ſettlement, on failure whereof they will be proſecuted without further notice.

By order of the board of treaſury,
JOHN NICHOLSON, clerk.

The ſeveral printers throughout the United States are requeſted to inſert this notice, and continue it in their papers ſix weeks.

TREASURY-OFFICE, *April* 5, 1779.

RESOLVED, That the ſeveral commiſſioners of the continental loan-offices, treaſurers appointed to receive continental taxes, and others, authoriſed by congreſs to receive, collect, or exchange bills of the emiſſions of May 20th, 1777, and April 11th, 1778, be reſpectively directed to ſend to the treaſurer of loans as ſoon as may be after the firſt of June next, ſuch of the ſaid bills as they may poſſeſs, under the care of ſome continental officer and guard, taking triplicate receipts, agreeable to the following form, one of which is to be ſent to the treaſurer of loans by the ſaid officer, and another by ſome other conveyance.

"State of day of 177
"RECEIVED of of
"in the ſtate aforeſaid, caſes (or packages) marked and ſaid to contain
"dollars, in bills of the emiſſions of May 20th, 1777,
"and April 11th, 1778, which I promiſe to deliver to
"Francis Hopkinſon, Eſq; treaſurer of loans at Philadelphia, having ſigned duplicate receipts.
"Signed officer of the guard."

That ſuch caſes or packages be not re[illegible] treaſurer of loans, unleſs accompanied [illegible] invoices, ſpecifying the numbers of the bund[illegible] caſe or package, and the contents of each bu[illegible]

That one of the ſaid receipts be endorſed by [illegible] ſurer of loans, on his receiving the caſes and [illegible] mentioned therein, and delivered to the officer of [illegible] guard as his diſcharge.

By order of the board,
JOHN NICHOLSON, [illegible]

P. S. The printers in the ſeveral ſtates are [illegible] publiſh the above three weeks ſucceſſively.

To be SOLD at public vendue, on the pre[illegible] the 20th day of May next, the following [illegible] LAND, lying within one mile of C[illegible] court-houſe, on the main road leading to Be[illegible] ferry,

PART of four tracts of land, containing [illegible] the title indiſputable. On the ſaid land [illegible] ſhingled framed dwelling houſe, 20 feet by [illegible] rooms and two fire-places on the lower floor, with [illegible] large brick chimney, a framed clapboard kitchen [illegible] 16, a corn-houſe and lumber-houſe, a milk-houſe [illegible] paled garden 80 feet ſquare, a 40 feet tobacco-ho[illegible] and one log dwelling-houſe; 269 bearing apple tre[illegible] and one young orchard of 117 trees, about [illegible] young peach trees, and a nurſery of 3 or 400 apple trees, a[illegible] very good ſwamp ground for meadow; about [illegible] acres of wood land, with a large quantity of timber and large poplar trees. The quality of the ſoil and improvements will be beſt known by viewing the land. For terms apply to the ſubſcribers, who live on the ſaid land.

TALBOT, JOHN, FRANCIS, & REB[illegible] W[illegible]

For SALE, at VENDUE, in ANNAPOLIS, on Saturday the 8th day of May next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of GEORGE MANN,

THE SHIP DEFENCE, with her guns, tackle and apparel, according to inventory.

The GALLIES, INDEPENDENCE, BALTIMORE, JOHNSON, and ANNAPOLIS, and the SCHOONER SMALLWOOD, are for SALE; and alſo a conſiderable quantity of GUNPOWDER.

The Governor and Council are deſirous of treating with any perſon inclined to purchaſe either.

29 April, 1779. T. JOHNSON, jun. cl. co.

TO BE SOLD,
FOR CONTINENTAL MONEY,

A VERY valuable TRACT of LAND, ſituate on the lower end of KENT-ISLAND, in the ſtate of MARYLAND, and known by the name of KENT FORT MANOR, bounded by the Eaſtern and Weſtern Bays, with a line drawn thro' the woods from one bay to the other. The ſhores abound with fiſh, oyſters, and wild fowl, and the produce of the land may be carried to any market on the navigable waters on the bay. The exact number of acres i[illegible] aſcertained. The annual amount of the rents [illegible] tween twenty-five and twenty-ſix thouſand p[illegible] crop tobacco. For further particulars ap[illegible] honourable DANIEL CARROLL, Eſq; in An[illegible] to the ſubſcriber near Dumfries, in Virginia.

3w WILLIAM BRE[illegible]

THE ſubſcriber propoſing to reprint the L[illegible] of MARYLAND, now in force, from [illegible] CON's collection up to the preſent governm[illegible] ſubſcription papers to the clerks of the ſever[illegible] to give thoſe an opportunity of ſubſcribing who [illegible] ſirous of having them. They will be done in [illegible] manner with BACON's, ſtitched in blue paper, and [illegible] livered to the ſubſcribers, for ten dollars each co[illegible] He intended to have begun the work ſome time [illegible] but has not yet been able to procure paper [illegible] purpoſe.—Subſcriptions are taken in at his office.

FREDERICK G[illegible]

Lately publiſhed, and to be ſold at the OLD P[illegible] OFFICE *in Charles-Street,*

LAWS of MARYLA[illegible]
Paſſed laſt SESSION of ASSE[illegible]
AND
VOTES and PROC[illegible]
OF THE
SENA[illegible]
AND
HOUSE of DELEG[illegible]
LIKEWISE,
TREATI[illegible]
OF
ALLIAN[illegible]
AND OF
AMITY and COMM[illegible]
Between His Moſt CHRISTIAN MAJE[illegible]
THIRTEEN UNITED STATES of [illegible]
ALMANAC[illegible]
TESTAMENTARY and ADMINI[illegible]
BONDS and LETTERS, revi[illegible]
Mr. *Elie Vallette*; COMMON and BA[illegible]
BONDS, &c. &c. &c.
☞ Money given for clean LINEN RAGS.

⁂ Thoſe gentlemen who have been kind enough to [illegible] a ſubſcription for this paper, are requeſted to [illegible] liſt of the names of the ſubſcribers by the firſt [illegible] nity.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN, at the OLD PRINTING-OFFICE in *Charles-Street*.